

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

CORDIAL WORDS FROM SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Our skyline hit him hard—Reports Wounded of War Healed in Spain—England in Two Camps Over the Tariff—But One on the Need of Army Reorganization.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., I. E., British Ambassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the *Etruria*. He was met at the pier by Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul-General at New York; Percy Wyndham, Third Secretary of the British Legation, and Clarence Bowen of East Fifth-street, a brother of Herbert Bowen, United States Minister to Venezuela. Sir Mortimer will be Mr. Bowen's guest while in New York. He may go to Washington this afternoon, or he may stay over until tomorrow.

The new Ambassador is 53 years old, nearly six feet tall, with a fine physique, ruddy complexion and gray hair and mustache. While he has great dignity of manner, he has a smile that would melt ice on a cold day. He needs to wear no signs to tell that he is a trained diplomat. He knows exactly what he wants to say, and no amount of questioning will induce him to discuss matters that he doesn't care to talk about. But his refusal to talk is so expressed that one goes away from an interview with him almost ready to declare that he hasn't refused to talk about anything.

In talking with the reporters Sir Mortimer said: "It is difficult for me to tell you how pleased I am to come to the United States, but I could wish that I were not coming to take the place of him whose untimely death left our legation in Washington without a head. Sir Michael Henry Herbert was not only one of the most lovable of men, but he was also one of the ablest diplomats in our service. It was your loss as well as ours when he died. If, in a poor way, I can fill his place, I shall do all that I can hope for."

"When I say that I am delighted to come to this country I mean it in the most literal sense. You have heard of places that you would give a great deal to see and become acquainted with. Well, that is the way it is with me regarding the United States. For years I have desired to visit this country, but my work has been for so long so far from the wonderful land of which I had read and dreamed that I was beginning to think that I should never get here. I would rather have been sent to which I would have been accredited than any in the world, and when it was offered to me you may believe that I lost no time in accepting it. I came to the conclusion long ago that one must really see and know this country to know the true meaning of the word progress."

"Before I entered New York harbor I thought I had read carefully enough of it to know it pretty well. But I assure you that I was not at all prepared for the sights I saw coming up the bay. To one who has lived long in the East, as I have, the skyline of your harbor is a revelation. I have heard of skyscrapers. This afternoon I have seen some. I don't quite know the top of one of the tallest buildings. I am afraid I should be half inclined to ask my Government to buy me a bungalow."

"You see I have been in Madrid for the past three years and before that almost all my public life was spent in the Far East. I arrived in London only in Nov. 7, and I cannot talk very intelligently or very interestingly on the public questions that just now occupy the attention of my countrymen. I am, however, so nearly as a judge, however, the all-absorbing topics in England at present are the tariff and the reorganization of the army."

"Englishmen are taking sides pretty rapidly on the question precipitated by Mr. Chamberlain. For example, two Englishmen on the question of the tariff question and they got into the liveliest kind of discussion on the way over. One thought Mr. Chamberlain was a traitor, the other a patriot. I am afraid I should be half inclined to ask my Government to buy me a bungalow."

"I think that all Englishmen are pretty well agreed, since the publication of the Army Commission report, that the army needs reorganization. It seems to be pretty clearly demonstrated that our military emergency would have a better way to the future. I don't think anybody can foresee what the outcome will be until after the next general election. That will not be until some time next year, at the earliest."

"I am glad to be able to tell you that the feeling in Spain toward the United States is now quite cordial. During the Spanish-American War the feeling among Spaniards against what they called the 'Yankies' was naturally pretty bitter. But the wounds are healing rapidly, however, and Don and Yankee may now dwell in comparative harmony together."

"I suppose you will expect me to say something about the new Republic of Panama and the canal. As a matter of fact, I don't know it very much. I am sure, however, that the world will hail the day when a canal across the Isthmus is completed, and the world will hail the day when the canal shall be the ward of the great republic of the West. The commerce of the world will be the gainer by the building of the canal."

"I expect to leave for Washington tomorrow. For I feel that I ought to present my credentials as early as possible. I am anxious to take up my work and I am more anxious to get acquainted. My wife and daughter will be here, I hope, in time to spend Christmas with me."

Lady Durand was Miss Ella-Rebe, daughter of Teignmouth Sanday, B. C. S., and was married to Sir Mortimer in 1874. She has a son and a daughter. Lady Mary Josephine, being a great beauty. Sir Mortimer was called to the bar at Lincoln in 1872. He later was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He was political secretary to Lord Roberts during the Kabul campaign of 1879; was foreign secretary to the Governor-General of India from 1884 to 1894; conducted a mission to Afghanistan in 1893 and was British Minister to Persia from 1894 to 1897. He was sent as British Ambassador to Spain.

Sir Mortimer has found time to make a few books. He edited the "History of the First Afghan War," written by his father, Sir Henry Durand, and published in 1879; he wrote the "Life of Sir Henry Durand," published in 1883, and "Helen Trevelyan," published in 1891.

Other passengers on the *Etruria* were C. John Ritchie and his cousin, Charles Ritchie, son of the Lord Mayor of London; Dr. J. B. Terres, United States Vice-Consul at Port au Prince, and Miss Maria Giles, an English actress, who will join Charles Frohman's forces.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—These army orders were issued today:

1. Capt. C. O. Hearn and William Chamberlain, artillery, detailed as additional members of the staff of the Army Medical School, ordered to Fort Monro.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Commissioner Estimates That Collections This Year Will Reach \$230,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that the receipts for the current fiscal year will not be less than \$230,000,000. This estimate, he says in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, is predicated on the returns of the first three months of the fiscal period and on existing trade conditions. Last year's receipts were \$230,740,925.

For the current fiscal year, yesterday's Treasury statement gives the internal revenue collections actually covered into the Treasury since July 1 to date as \$100,428,424. The figures for the same date last year were \$96,422,033. Last year's entire receipts were about \$41,000,000 less than those of the fiscal year 1902, owing to the repeal of the taxes.

The commissioner says his estimate would need to be revised if Congress should reduce the tax on proof spirits from \$1.10 to 90 cents or even 70 cents a gallon, as many of the distillers demand. It is believed, however, that Congress will not do this, in view of the decreasing customs receipts and the present small deficit in the Treasury. Even if a reduction in the rate on proof spirits should be ordered, it would probably not become operative before the end of the present fiscal year.

The Internal Revenue Bureau was concerned largely during the last year with the refunds on account of war stamps, and with the administration of the new oleomargarine law. The work of the bureau is constantly increasing. One cause of this condition appears in the fact that in 1902 the total production of spirits was 152,848,802 gallons and in 1903 148,000,000 gallons. There has been a large increase in the production of tobacco also. In 1902 104,000,000 gallons of tax-paid spirits were withdrawn and in 1903 114,000,000 gallons. There has been a large increase in the production of tobacco also. In 1902 104,000,000 gallons of tax-paid spirits were withdrawn and in 1903 114,000,000 gallons.

The Peoria district in Illinois, which is in the center of the corn belt, and the leading producer of corn whiskey, showed larger receipts from internal revenue last year than any other district in the United States. The collections were \$2,413,033. Illinois, therefore, ranked first among the States, with collections amounting to \$50,562,455; Indiana second, \$28,183,010; New York third, \$26,749,048; and Kentucky fourth, \$21,115,520.

BALTIMORE POSTAL FRAUD CASE.

Postmaster-General Payne and His Assistant Subpoenaed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Postmaster-General Payne, First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristol and about twenty other officers and employees of the Post Office Department were to-day subpoenaed to appear in Baltimore on Monday to testify in the trial of C. Ellsworth Upton and Charles McGrover, accused of postal fraud. Leopold J. Stern, a Baltimore manufacturer, and August W. Machen, former superintendent of the free delivery division of the Post Office Department, in connection with the postal scandals.

PRIEST AFTER ROOSEVELT.

Wanted to Collect \$20,000,000 From the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Rev. Father Robert Walters, assistant pastor of St. John's Cathedral at Albany, N. Y., was to-day committed temporarily to the Government Hospital for the Insane, after an ineffectual attempt to reach President Roosevelt, to collect from him \$20,000,000, which the President had refused to pay.

After being ordained to the priesthood he served as assistant at St. John's Pro-Cathedral and was later made rector of St. Patrick's at New York. Four years ago, in a runaway, he was thrown from a buggy and his skull fractured. Since then his mind has been wandering. He was sent to Loretto for his health, and about six months ago he started on his present tour of the episcopal residence. He was sent to Loretto for his health, and about six months ago he started on his present tour of the episcopal residence.

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Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The gunboat *Petrel* has arrived at Santa Barbara, the torpedo boat *Perry* at Port Harford, the training ship *Buffalo* at Hampton Roads and the destroyer *Barry* at Norfolk. The gunboat *El Centro* sailed from Hankow for Nankin, the training ship *Adams* from San Diego to attend the trial trip of the *St. Patrick* at Newport, and the gunboat *Vicksburg* from Nagasaki for Shanghai.

The training ship *Alliance* has been placed out of commission at the Boston Navy Yard.

Warrant Out for Capt. William King.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A warrant was sworn out this afternoon for the arrest of Capt. William King, a well known bookshopkeeper of Washington, who commanded a company of the District of Columbia Volunteers in the Spanish-American War. King is charged by James Kane with assault with intent to kill. King got into a row with Kane at a party given at the residence of the Troop Club of Washington, and Kane acted as peacemaker. He was badly beaten by King, who used a heavy beer stein.

Two Aliens Deported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The aliens Adolphe Duquenois and John Dumelow, who were brought to the United States in September last, in violation of the Alien Contract Labor law, to work for the American Textile Company of Pawtucket, R. I., have been deported by order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Samuel H. Roberts, who was arrested at the same time, has been released.

Violate the Speed Laws in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Vinson F. Walsh, son of the Colorado copper king, and Edward McLean, son of John R. McLean, this morning forfeited \$20 each the point for speeding on the streets of Washington. Walsh forfeited \$10 additional for a similar offense earlier in the day. They were racing their machines.

Secretary Shaw's Brother Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw left Washington for Manila last night, after the death of his brother, a banker of that place.

QUIET AT SANTO DOMINGO.

Woe y Gil Sails Away and Morales Is Head of Provisional Government.

Santo Domingo, Nov. 28.—Former President Woe y Gil and the members of his Cabinet have gone to St. Thomas on a German warship. A provisional government has been established, with Gen. Morales, the former Governor of Puerto Plata, who led the recent revolt, at its head.

GEN. REYES IN WASHINGTON.

THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT NOT YET DISCLOSED.

He Denies That His Purpose Is to Lobby Against the Ratification of the Canal Treaty—Dr. Herran, Colombia's Charge d'Affaires, Confers With Gen. Reyes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The main event in the Panama situation to-day was the arrival here of the Colombian commission, headed by Gen. Rafael Reyes, the Vice-President of the republic, which, having failed to make any headway with the Panama Junta toward a compromise with Colombia, came on to Washington for some purpose not disclosed. The other members of the commission are Jorge Holguin, José D. Angula, Gen. Pedro Aspina and Lucas Caballero. Gen. Reyes and Messrs. Holguin and Angula registered at the Arlington, where headquarters were established.

Almost immediately after the arrival of the commissioners at the Arlington they received visits from Walker Martinez, the Chilean Minister, who had a cordial conversation with them. The call of the Minister excited some comment, not only on account of the marked haste shown by him in making connections with the commission, but in view of a report to the State Department from Henry L. Wilson, the United States Minister to Chile, that had been informally notified that the Chilean Government approved the course of the United States on the Isthmus. Chile and Colombia have been on cordial terms, however, and recently a secret treaty was arranged between them by which Chile secured the right to transport her troops across the Isthmus of Panama, then a Colombian territory, in the event of a war with the Argentine Republic.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge d'Affaires, whose son had been killed by the Commissioners at the Arlington soon after their arrival and had a long conversation with them. Gen. Reyes declined to talk for publication about the object of his visit other than to deny the statement of Mr. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister of Panama, that the Reyes commission's purpose was to lobby against the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty.

Dr. Herran and Gen. Reyes continued their conference for several hours, and at the close Dr. Herran announced that they had talked over personal matters only. "Can you say what Gen. Reyes's mission is; what he comes for?" Dr. Herran was asked. "No, I cannot; I do not know; he has not told me," he replied.

"How about Mr. Bunau-Varilla's statement that Gen. Reyes has come to lobby against the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty?" "I cannot say. I have no information as to what he is going to do," Dr. Herran said. "Gen. Reyes desired to deny the newspaper interviews with him sent out from New Orleans. Gen. Reyes had written his denial in Spanish and Dr. Herran translated it as follows:

"Since my arrival at New Orleans I have repeatedly intimated the representation of the press that I have nothing to say for the present and I must now add that statements attributed to me in several recent publications are entirely untrue."

Information has been received here of a semi-official nature that the Venezuelan Government has agreed to accept the appeal of President Marroquin of Colombia for the moral support of Venezuela and other Latin-American countries in their protest against the course of the United States on the Isthmus other than sending bare acknowledgment of the receipt of President Marroquin's appeal.

Venezuela's attitude is that the Panama affair is one strictly between Colombia and the United States.

SULTAN'S BAN ON SOAP.

Use of All Toilet Articles Containing Lard Is Forbidden.

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Small merchants trading with other countries are buying up all the existing stocks in Turkey at cheap prices.

FAIR WILL INQUIRE ON.

Witnesses Examined in Paris by Attorney Eliezer.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 28.—Attorney D. B. Eliezer, the commissioner appointed by the New York courts to investigate the automobile accident which resulted in the death of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, is in Paris inquiring to determine whether Mrs. Fair survived her husband. Upon this point hinges the suit instituted by the relatives of Mrs. Fair for the possession of a share of the Fair millions.

Several witnesses were heard, and the commission then adjourned until Tuesday.

MARY ANDERSON TO SING.

Will Appear at a Concert for Charity in East End of London.

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The concert at which Mme. de Navarro will sing will aid the Christmas charity fund of an East End church in Commercial road, under the auspices of Father Bernard Vaughan, a brother of the late Cardinal.

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Prof. Scripture of Yale Goes to Munich for Investigation.

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friendship between Bogota and the Isthmus and is the only man who could lead an army through them. All he needs, said Señor Deodoro, the word to advance.

Gen. Reyes is the greatest man in Colombia," continued the Consul, "a noble and sincere patriot, absolutely fearless and one of the bravest and most efficient soldiers in South America, a little stern and unbending, but kind and sympathetic in all he does. He has declined the Presidency of Colombia on three occasions, because he was certain of election, solely because a dear friend of his was an opposition candidate, and he was in no way interested in the office, besides owning several valuable rubber and coffee plantations in Colombia, is the possessor of large interests in Mexico."

LONDON WOMEN MUSTN'T BLUSH.

Course at the Jopling School of Art to Cure Shyness.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Shyness is not generally regarded as a prominent characteristic of the modern woman, but the distressing malady is, apparently, sufficiently prevalent for it to be seriously taken in hand at the Jopling School of Art at Earl's Court. There, during the coming season, bashful women are invited to come and be cured by Miss Elsa Desterre. One meeting has already been held, and the rosy cheeks which suffused the cheeks of bashful blondes and brunettes rivalled nature's finest efforts in the shape of a tropical sunset. Never, it is said, has a murkier afternoon of London in the autumn been relieved by such a warm, glowing piece of color.

The lecturer at this meeting did not spare her qualifying hearers as she told them that shyness was merely a form of conceit, the result of believing themselves greater than they really are. The cure is to be effected by means of a series of debates, in the course of which the disease will be considered in all its aspects. The shyest women will take the chair in turn. Papers will be read by the shyest and will be replied to by the next in order of shyness. After a course of this treatment under Miss Desterre's unblinking guardianship it is confidently expected that a blush will never again be seen in a London drawing room save on a masculine cheek.

KAISER'S THROAT SLOW TO HEAL.

Disquieting Reports in Berlin as to His Condition.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Very disquieting are all the reports in regard to the health of Emperor William. The wound produced by the operation on his throat is, in semi-official language, slower to heal than was hoped for, and its place upon the vocal cord renders it liable to constant irritation.

In Berlin this week certain definite alarming reports have been discussed. It should be borne in mind, however, that such reports are practically inevitable considering the present circumstances and the official position of the Emperor. It is surprising that the reassuring statements in regard to the non-malignant character of the Emperor's ailment do not receive the frank credence to which their official character seems to entitle them.

Another fact which does not receive due consideration is that Emperor William is a seriously overworked man and is suffering now from the cumulative effects of too heavy overdrifts upon his general powers of endurance. This feature of his condition alone sufficiently explains the long rest upon which his medical advisers strongly insist.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN THE FIRST STAGES.

A Beautiful Girl Saved From Dread Consumption—Other Wonderful Cures.



MISS MABEL A. BRADFORD.



Miss Florence Kenah.

found that the trouble gradually disappeared and blessed health took its place. In two months he was perfectly well and able to perform his duties. We have indeed a grateful mother's thanks."—Mrs. Mary Holbert.

It is the praise of those who have been cured by Peruna that makes this remedy so popular and so extensively used. No advertisement could have accomplished this result.

Peruna cures the first stages of consump-

tion by removing the cause, which is chronic catarrh. Peruna cures the cause in the right way. It cures catarrh of the bronchial tubes, which causes the cough. The catarrh having been cured, the cough ceases. This is the only right way to cure a cough.

Miss Mabel A. Bradford, 282 West 3rd Ave., Denver, Colorado, writes:

"For some years back I have been troubled with delicate lungs and whenever I caught a cold, which occurred several times each year, I always feared that the result would be serious. I came to Colorado hoping to improve my health, but the results were not what I had confidently expected. However, what Colorado ozone could not do for me, Peruna did, and in a couple of months I had used eight bottles and found that my lungs were stronger than ever, and my health excellent. I find that Peruna improved the mental as well as the physical health, as I am better natured and of a more agreeable disposition. Peruna is well worthy the highest endorsement."—Miss Mabel Bradford.

Miss Florence E. Kenah, 434 Maria St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset, and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently."

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith in it, I felt so sure that I was ready to try anything, it brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since."

"I now have the greatest faith in Peruna."—F. E. Kenah.

If you have the slightest symptom of catarrh of the lungs don't wait. Get it according to directions. It will remove every trace of catarrhal irritation from the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. Catarrh cannot remain where Peruna is used.

No one need fear consumption whose mucous membranes are free from catarrhal inflammation. Give Peruna a trial. It does all we claim as these letters testify.

Catarrh Often Causes Consumption.

One-half the ailing women of United States are suffering from catarrh. They are doing so for almost any other disease without benefit. A few bottles of Peruna would eradicate all catarrhal inflammation from the system. With clean, healthy mucous membranes health inevitably follows.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice absolutely free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

RUSSIA MAY NOW REPENT.

FINDING HER MANCHURIAN VENTURES UNPROFITABLE.

Talk of a Compromise That Would Insure the Neutrality of the United States—Japan Not Inclined to Believe These Reports, Looks on Situation as Serious.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Contradictory reports come from St. Petersburg and Tokio regarding the crisis in the Far East. The Russian authorities give the most pacific version of the situation, while all dispatches from Japanese sources represent the crisis as grave. The Japanese Legation in London regards the condition as bad as it could possibly be, short of war itself.

Japan at the present moment recalls the advice of the Chinese proverb, "Strike when you hear pacific words and see warlike acts." The belief grows stronger in Japan that Russia is merely seeking a little more time for preparations before sending a peremptory refusal to the demands made upon her.

On the other hand, some people, even those in diplomatic circles, are beginning to think that there is some genuineness in the reports that Russia is really repenting of her Manchurian ventures, which she finds have been wholly unprofitable. It is certain that a compromise is being seriously building a bridge over which Russia can, if the need should arise, gracefully retreat from her present position.

A compromise which is openly suggested is that Russia should annex that part of Manchuria between the railway and the Amur River and give up every ambition connected with the southern branch of the line. She would retain some sort of hold upon the line itself by an international guarantee.

This proposition is particularly designed as a concession to American demands, and it is argued that it would insure the benevolent neutrality of the United States in any future developments. In the present critical state of international relations, Russia would do much to attain this end.

In the meantime the internal situation in Russia is becoming alarmingly worse. Many large districts in various parts of the empire are in a state of smoldering revolution. Many large towns, including Baku in the east, for Vitebsk in the west, are under martial law. Revolutionary proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers in nearly all garrison towns asking them to bind themselves on oath to refuse to fire on the people in case of disturbances. The authorities ordered the soldiers to surrender these papers on pain of heavy penalties, yet only one-third of them could be obtained.